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BABYLONIAN LEGAL AND BUSINESS DOCUMENTS  
FROM THE FIRST BABYLONIAN DYNASTY,  
TRANSLITERATED, TRANSLATED,  
AND ANNOTATED

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The following twenty inscriptions are taken from the second and fourth parts of the series, "Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets," etc., in the British Museum. The tablets in these two parts, as well as in Parts Six and Eight, were acquired by Dr. E. A. W. Budge during journeys in the Orient in 1888 and 1891. Most of the tablets come from Abu-Habba, the ancient Sippar, situated on the Euphrates about sixty miles north of Babylon. This city was sacred to the sun-god Šamaš in whose temple many thousand tablets were found. The city and temple were brought to light by the Rassam Babylonian Expedition, 1879-82. Under the direction of the Ottoman museum, at Constantinople, further excavations on the same site were conducted by Scheil in 1894.

Concerning the uses of the Babylonian temples De Morgan says:<sup>1</sup> "In Babylonia the temples were not only for religious purposes but also were places for the transaction of important business. In them were preserved the archives relating to land, private contracts, historic records, and the spoils of conquered peoples. The priest was at the same time scrivener, notary, and treasurer; he presided over the kings' granaries, and probably also administered justice in cases of minor importance." One may compare the various duties of the priest<sup>2</sup> in Israel as recorded in Exod., chaps. 21-23; Deut. 21:5; and Ezek. 44:24.

Of the twenty tablets here edited, fifteen relate to the purchase of house or field property, one to the purchase of an orchard, two to the settlement of a partnership business, one to an inheritance, and one to a lease. Women occupy a prominent place. In eleven of the

<sup>1</sup> *Harpers Magazine*, May, 1905, pp. 876 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Kuenen, *Hibbert Lectures* (1882); pp. 84 ff.

sixteen purchase tablets women are the buyers; and in six they are the sellers. In one tablet a woman rents a field property, and in a tablet relating to the settlement of a partnership, women share with the male members of the family. Four orders of priestesses are mentioned. The witnesses are usually males but a few females are found.

The purchase documents have usually these six parts: (1) the purchase, containing a description of object purchased as to its character and location, its seller and buyer; (2) the payment of purchase price; (3) the seller's transfer of *bukānu*, satisfaction, and renouncement of claim; (4) the agreement that the seller and his legal heirs shall make no future claim to the object purchased; and the oath in the name of certain gods and the king; (5) the witnesses; (6) the date. This form of purchase document,<sup>1</sup> with slight differences, was common in other cities of Babylonia.

The script of the tablets is the Babylonian cursive. Sometimes it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish certain signs,<sup>2</sup> such as *šá* and *ta*; *ga* and *bi*; *ki* and *di*; *ba* and *ma*; *ku* and *šu*; *um*, *dub*, and *ab*; *ul* and *šur*. Often no clear distinction is made between *ṭ*, *ti*, and *d*; *ḳ*, *k*, and *g*; *s*, *š*, *ṣ*, and *z*; and between the *spiritus lenis* and *h*. One tablet (No. XVI) is wholly in Sumerian and the legal phraseology in all the tablets is usually in this language. The Sumerian is the relic of a time when it was generally spoken and written in Babylonia. It gradually yielded to the language of the immigrant Semitic people; but Sumerian was long retained in legal formulae much as Latin today in English legal documents. While most of the tablets can be read with certainty, there occur words and phrases, the exact meaning of which is not yet known. The context often suggests an approximate interpretation, but we must wait for future investigation to determine accurately the precise meaning.

In the notes the more important words, seeming to need explanation, have been discussed. The reading of the proper names agrees substantially with Ranke<sup>3</sup> and Poebel.<sup>4</sup> The dates appended to the

<sup>1</sup> Poebel, *Babylonian Legal and Business Documents* (1909), pp. 7 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Ungnad, *Babylonisch-Assyrische Grammatik* (1906), sec. 4d.

<sup>3</sup> Ranke, *Early Babylonian Personal Names* (1905).

<sup>4</sup> Poebel, *Die sumerischen Personennamen* (1910).

tablets have been discussed by Lindl,<sup>1</sup> King,<sup>2</sup> and in part by Poebel.<sup>3</sup> From the names of the kings invoked, all the tablets except one (No. XX) can be dated in the reigns of rulers of the First Dynasty. Eleven tablets have date formulae at the end. The kings of the First Dynasty with their approximate dates are as follows:<sup>4</sup>

Kings	Reign	Years	Tablets
1. Sumu-abum . . . . .	2232-2219	14	
2. Sumu-la-el . . . . .	2218-2183	36	No. I
3. Šābium, his son . . . . .	2182-2169	14	Nos. II, III
4. Abil-Sin, his son . . . . .	2168-2151	18	No. IV
5. Sin-muballiṭ, his son . . . . .	2150-2131	20	Nos. V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X
6. Hammurabi, his son . . . . .	2130-2088	43	Nos. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV
7. Samsuiluna, his son . . . . .	2087-2050	38	Nos. XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX*
8. Abi-ešuh, his son . . . . .	2049-2022	28	
9. Ammidatana, his son . . . . .	2021-1985	37	
10. Ammišaduga, his son . . . . .	1984-1964	21 ?	
11. Samsuditana, his son . . . . .	1963-1933	31 ?	

\* Tablet No. XX is undated, but probably belongs in the reign of Sin-muballiṭ.

In preparing these tablets, three works have been found especially helpful. These are: Professor Dr. B. Meissner's *Beiträge zum altbabylonischen Privatrecht* (1893); Dr. S. Daiches' *Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden* (1903); and Dr. A. Poebel's *Babylonian Legal and Business Documents* (1909). After the editing was completed Dr. A. Poebel went over all the tablets and suggested corrections. Through the kindness of Leonard W. King, M.A., of the British Museum, London, in August, 1912, I had access to all the tablets here edited. My collation, however, added nothing to the accurate copies made by Dr. Pinches and published in *CT*, II and IV. Of the twenty tablets selected, sixteen have not, it is believed, been hitherto edited, i.e., transliterated, translated, and annotated. The remaining four have been edited by Dr. M. Schorr,<sup>5</sup> but his work was not seen until after the editing of the present tablets had been completed. The translations and notes differ in several respects from those of Dr. Schorr.

<sup>1</sup> Lindl, *Beiträge zur Assyriologie*, IV, 338-409; cf. Delitzsch, *ibid.*, pp. 403-9.

<sup>2</sup> King, *Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi* (1900), II, Pls. 217 ff.; III, pp. 211 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Poebel, *Babylonian Legal and Business Documents* (1909), pp. 56 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Kohler and Ungnad, *Hammurabi's Gesetz* (1909), III, 1; but cf. Kugler, *Sterndienst und Sternkunde in Babel* (1912), Teil II, Heft I; King, *Sumer und Akkad* (1910), chap. iii; Meyer, *Geschichte des Altertums* (1913), I, secs. 327 and 328, and p. 507.

<sup>5</sup> *Sitzungsberichte der kais. Akad. der Wissenschaften in Wien*, Phil. hist. Klasse, CLV (Wien, 1907).

## ABBREVIATIONS

- ACD = Muss-Arnolt, *A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language*.  
 AJSL = *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*.  
 BA = *Beiträge zur Assyriologie*.  
 CT = *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in Brit. Museum*.  
 DAL = Delitzsch, *Assyrische Lesestücke*.  
 DAR = Daiches, *Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden*.  
 DHWB = Delitzsch, *Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*.  
 HG = Kohler and Ungnad, *Hammurabi's Gesetz*.  
 KB = *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*.  
 KLIH = King, *Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi*.  
 MAG = Meissner, *Assyrische Grammatik*.  
 MAP = Meissner, *Beiträge zum Altbabylonischen Privatrecht*.  
 PLBD = Poebel, *Babylonian Legal and Business Documents*.  
 PMSL = Prince, *Materials for a Sumerian Lexicon*.  
 PSBA = *Proceedings of Society of Biblical Archaeology*.  
 PSPN = Poebel, *Die sumerischen Personennamen*.  
 RA = *Revue d'Assyriologie*.  
 RLBD = Ranke, *Babylonian Legal and Business Documents*.  
 RPN = Ranke, *Early Babylonian Personal Names*.  
 SAR = Schorr, "Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden." *Sitzungsberichte der kais. Akad. der Wiss. in Wien, Phil. hist. Klasse*, 155. Band, 2. Abhandlung, 1908.  
 TDR = Thureau-Dangin, *Recherches sur l'origine de l'écriture cunéiforme*.  
 USBD = Ungnad, *Selected Babylonian Business and Legal Documents of the Hammurabi Period*.  
 ZA = *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*.

## I

## TIME OF SUMU-LA-ĒL

CT, II, 34. Bu. 91-5-9, 367 (A woman rents a field property)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>  $\frac{4}{18}$  GAN XXV SAR eḫel <sup>2</sup> i-na  
 ta-ve-ir-tim <sup>3</sup> šá A-mu-ru-um <sup>4</sup> ita Be-li-ia <sup>5</sup> ù Ḳa-ra-su?-  
 mi-ia <sup>6</sup> zittu A-sa-li-ia <sup>7</sup> i-ti Ilu-šu-i-bi-šu <sup>8</sup> mār Be-li-ia  
<sup>9</sup> <sup>d</sup>Ma-ia-tum <sup>10</sup> mārāt A-sa-li-ia <sup>11</sup> ù-še-ši <sup>12</sup> ù-la i-ta-ar  
<sup>13</sup> Ilu-šu-i-bi-šu (Edge) <sup>14</sup> a-na Ma-ia-tum <sup>15</sup> ù-la e-ra-ga-am  
<sup>16</sup> šum <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>A-a (Rev.) <sup>17</sup> <sup>d</sup>Marduk ù Su-mu- <sup>18</sup> la-ilu  
 it-ma <sup>19</sup> maḥar Li-bi-it-Ištar <sup>20</sup> maḥar Bur-Nu-nu <sup>21</sup> maḥar  
<sup>d</sup>Mar-tu-ba-ni <sup>22</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Adad-ri-me-ni <sup>23</sup> maḥar I-da-du-um  
<sup>24</sup> maḥar Na-ap-sa-nu-um <sup>25</sup> maḥar Ta-ku-um-ma-tum <sup>26</sup> maḥar  
 Be-li-zu-nu <sup>27</sup> maḥar Da-šu-ru-um <sup>28</sup> maḥar Sin-ri-me-ni <sup>29</sup> maḥar

Be-li-zu-nu <sup>30</sup> maḥar La-ma-zi <sup>31</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>A-a-ši-ti <sup>32</sup> maḥar  
 Hu-šu-tum <sup>33</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>NINNI-AMA-MU

TRANSLATION. 1-18  $\frac{4}{18}$  GAN XXV SAR of field, in the march of Amurum, adjoining the property of Bēlia and Ḳarasumia, is the portion of Asalia with Ilušu-ibišu, son of Bēlia, which Majatum, daughter of Asalia, has rented. That Ilušu-ibišu will not again bring suit against Majatum, he has invoked the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Sumu-la-ilu.

19-33 Before Libit-Ištar, etc.

L. 1. The surface measure was: 1 GAN=1800 SAR. 1 SAR=60 GIN. One horizontal wedge +GAN= $\frac{1}{18}$  GAN=100 SAR. See *TDR*, p. 85. L. 2. ta-ve-ir-tim. "tamirtu, seltener tamartu, die fruchtbare angebaute Umgebung einer Stadt, die Flur," *DHWB*, p. 711. The term may be rendered by "suburbs," "environs," or "march." L. 3. A-mu-ru-um=name of a town, so *CT*, L, 21. mārē A-mu-ru-um="citizens of Amurum." In several inscriptions it occurs as a personal name; see *RPN*, s.v. "Amurum." L. 11. u-še-ši seems to mean "rent" or "lease." In other contracts it means "receive," "divide," and "take out." Ll. 12-15. ù-la i-ta-ar . . . ù-la e-ra-ga-am="he will not again bring suit." e-ra-ga-am=i-ra-ga-am. Ll. 16-18. šum . . . it-mā="he has invoked the name of." The sign mu=šumu could also be transcribed as a preposition niš="by"; cf. Ungnad, *Assyrische Grammatik*, sec. 56c. *RLBD*, p. 19, renders niš . . . itmū, the spirit? of . . . "they have invoked." itmā=third sing. pret., itmū=third pl. pret. If niš is read then it-mā="he has sworn." L. 33. <sup>d</sup>NINNI-AMA-MU=<sup>d</sup>Ištar-ummī.

## II

### TIME OF ŠABIUM

*CT*, II, 3. Bu. 88-5-12, 43 (A priestess buys a field property)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{18}$  GAN ekel i-na Sippar <sup>ki</sup>  
<sup>2</sup> i-ta Ga-mil-Sin mār Šar-ra-nim <sup>3</sup> ù i-ta Ul-lu-mi-ni-ši-ti <sup>4</sup> mārāt  
 DA-DA-wa-ḳar <sup>5</sup> itti Ma-ni-um mār U-bar-ilu-šu <sup>6</sup> ù Ul-lu-mi-  
 ni-ši-it-ti <sup>7</sup> mārāt DA-DA-wa-ḳar <sup>8</sup> <sup>d</sup>Nu-tu-ub-tum SAL-IŠIB  
<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>9</sup> mārāt DA-DA-wa-ḳar <sup>10</sup> IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM <sup>11</sup> ŠAM-TIL-LA-  
 BI-ŠÚ <sup>12</sup> KÙ-BABBAR NI-LAL-E <sup>13</sup> GIŠ-GÁN-NA IB-TA-BAL (Edge)

<sup>14</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL <sup>15</sup> ŠÀ-GA-NI NI-DŪ (Rev.) <sup>16</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÛ-  
LÛ-RA <sup>17</sup> NU-MU-UN-GÍ-GÍ-DAM <sup>18</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>Marduk ù Ša-bi-  
um <sup>19</sup> IN-PÁ-DÉ-EŠ <sup>20</sup> maḥar Li-bi-it-Ištar šangū <sup>d</sup>Šamaš  
<sup>21</sup> maḥar I-šar-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš šangū <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>22</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>NIN-ŠUBUR-ba-ni  
PA SAL-IŠIB <sup>23</sup> maḥar I-da-du-um mušēlū <sup>24</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Adad-  
ri-me-ni <sup>25</sup> maḥar Bu-la-lum maḥar Warad-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>26</sup> maḥar  
Mu-na-nu-um mār Id-di-nu-um <sup>27</sup> maḥar Nu-úr-<sup>d</sup>Adad mār  
Ba-zi-a <sup>28</sup> maḥar Be-el-šu-nu mār Na-bi-ì-lí-šu <sup>29</sup> maḥar Ib-ni-  
EN-LIL mār Awil-EN-LIL <sup>30</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>A-a-šì-it-ti <sup>31</sup> maḥar Ru-ba-  
tum mār Iš-me-E-a (Edge) <sup>32</sup> maḥar H̄u-šu-tum mārat U-bar-  
ilu-šu <sup>33</sup> maḥar Amat-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār[at] Ma-nu-šá-nin-šu <sup>34</sup> maḥar  
Gi-me-ia mār Sin-ri[-me-ni]  
(Left Edge) <sup>35</sup> maḥar Ma-ta-ni maḥar Wa-ḫar-tum  
mārat A-bu-um-wa-ḫar mārat Šá-lim-pa-liḫ-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš

ITI TI-RU-UM MU E A-AB-BA-ḪE-GÁL

TRANSLATION. 1-19  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{18}$  GAN of field in Sippar adjoining the property of Gamil-Sin, son of Šarranim, and adjoining the property of Ullumišitī, daughter of DA-DA-waḫar, from Manium, son of Ubār-ilušu, and from Ullummišitī, daughter of DA-DA-waḫar, has Nutubtum, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of DA-DA-waḫar, bought. For its full price shall she weigh out silver. He has passed over the bukānu. His claim is ended. His heart is satisfied. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Marduk, and Šabium.

20-38 Before Libit-Ištar, etc.

39 In the month Tīru of the year when the canal Tamtu-ḫegallu [was dug].

L. 1.  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{18}$  GAN.  $\text{𒀭} = \frac{1}{3} (\text{GAN}) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{18} \text{GAN} = \frac{1}{2} \text{GAN} = 900 \text{ SAR}$ ; see *TDR*, p. 85. L. 2. Ga-mil-Sin, *RPN* = Bi-laḫ-Sin. L. 5. The last signs in 5, 7, and 32 = remnants of erasures. L. 8. SAL-IŠIB; the sign appears to be composed of SAL+ME=SAL+IŠIB. IŠIB = "priest." SAL-IŠIB = "woman priest," i.e., priestess; see *PMSL*, p. 194. In these tablets three other orders of priestesses are mentioned; but the distinctive characteristics of each are not known. Ll. 10-19. The stereotyped legal terminology in Sumerian, retained in Babylonian documents as Latin in English legal documents. L. 10. IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM. IN = prefix denoting per-

fect tense. Infix *ši-IN* may = *šu-UN* = nasalization of *šu* = "toward." Change of *u* to *i* due to preceding *i* of *IN*. *IN-SI-IN-šAM* = *išām*. L. 11. *šAM-TIL-LA-BI-šu* = *ana šīmišu gamri*. L. 12. *NI-LAL-E*. *NI* = verbal prefix denoting permansive. *LAL* = "weigh out," "pay." *E* = future. *NI-LAL-E* = *išaḳal*. L. 13. *GIŠ-GÁN-NA IB-TA-BAL* = *bukānam šutuḳ*. The ceremony here referred to is not known. It is not clear just what the *bukānu* was. The translation, "he has passed over the *bukānu*," is therefore doubtful. Something was apparently handed the purchaser by the owner to signify that the property was legally transferred from the latter to the former. Peiser, *KB*, IV, 11, renders: "Den . . . -Stab hat man hinübergehen lassen." Meissner, *Aus dem altbabylonischen Recht*, p. 6: "Den [Mörser] klöppel hat man hinübergehen lassen"; cf. *MAP*, p. 120; *RLBD*, p. 19: "The *bukānu* has been transferred"; Langdon, *PSBA*, XXXIII, 191: "With the *bukānu* he has been passed over." Langdon, *ZA*, XXV, 208, says: "The earliest occurrence of this phrase is in a record of purchase of slaves by Lugalušumgal, patesi of Lagash, and contemporary of Naram-Sin, published by F. Thureau-Dangin in *RA*, IV, Pl. X, No. 32. Here the form appears as *GIŠ-A IB-TA-BAL-EŠ*, "with the rod [?] they have been passed over." The Semitic translation has, however, *bukānam šutuk*, *CT*, IV, 33b, 10; VI, 40b, 8. The Sumerian indirect case, *GIŠA*, *GIŠKANNA*, as well as the accusative *bukana(m)*, shows that *bukānu* cannot be subject. Moreover, the plural of *BAL* in the form cited above proves that the slaves or subjects sold are the subject. The two contracts which contain the earliest reference to this ceremony (*RA*, IV, Pl. X, No. 32, and the contract published here) concern the sale of slaves. Moreover, the grammatical commentary in legal texts (*K*, 46, IV, 12) places the explanation of *GIŠKANNA IB-TA-AN-BAL* in a section concerning slavery. The ceremony, therefore, originally pertained to the sale of slaves and meant that the stamp or mark of ownership was changed. The *bukānu* may be a "dye or stamp with a short handle." Mercer, *AJSL*, XXIX, 67, note 1, says: "By the time of the Hammurabi period the use of the *bukānu* had become ritualistically stereotyped, and was common to all kinds of sales." L. 14. *INIM-BI AL-TIL* = *avazu gamrat* = "his claim is ended," i.e., the seller is now through with



the property. INIM="claim of seller in thing sold." AL like NI is a permansive prefix. L. 15. ŠĀ-GA-NI-NI-DU=libbušu ṭāb. NI-DU=NI-DUG, but G at end of a word unless protected by a vowel is dropped. The usual form is AL-DU but AL and NI are interchangeable permansive prefixes. The satisfaction referred to is of course that of the seller. L. 16. U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÛ-LÛ-RA=ana māṭēma amēlu ana amēli. L. 17. MU-MU-UN-GI-GI-DAM=la itar. GI=tāru, "turn," "make claim," "bring suit." The force of reduplication in Sumerian is not as yet clear. DAM=verbal prefix of third person. NU-MU-UN-GI-GI-DAM is apparently used in older texts; and GU-NU-MÁ-MÁ-A in later texts. The meaning in each case is the same. L. 19. IN-PÁ-DÉ-EŠ=itmū. L. 22. <sup>d</sup>NIN-ŠUBUR-ba-ni, *RPN*, =<sup>d</sup>NIN-ŠAH-ba-ni PA SAL IŠIB="secretary of the priestess." PA=aklu="an official, most probably a scribe," *PMSL*, p. 266. aklu="Schreiber, Schriftkundiger, Gelehrter," *DHWB*, p. 56. L. 23. mušēlu="gate-keeper." Full form=mušēlu sikkati. A synonym=pētū (sikkati); see *DHWB*, p. 62. L. 29. Ib-ni-EN-LIL, *RPN*=Ib-ni-Bēl. A wil-EN-LIL, *RPN*=A wil-Bēl. L. 33. mār=scribal error for mārāt. L. 39. TI-RU-UM. In *RLBD* there are two documents, Nos. 35 and 36, apparently duplicates, although differing slightly. In No. 35 the month is PIN-GAB-A=warahsamna=the eighth month. In No. 36, the month is TI-RI-UM. We may then infer that TI-RI-UM=the eighth month. TI-RU-UM=TI-RI-UM; see *RLBD*, p. 24, annotations. E A-AB-BA-HE-GAL. E, the archaic sign, seems to indicate an irrigation ditch; cf. *TDR*, 109, and *PMSL*, p. 92. A-AB-BA=tamtum="ocean." HE-GAL="abundance." Lindl, *BA*, IV, 364: "XIII und XIV Jahr. E wassergraben (*DHWB*, 577a) und Erdwall, Damm (*ibid.*, 51a); vgl. auch *PSBA*, XX, 17, wo Rev. Ball das Zeichen E als Kanal mit einer Schleusse erklärt. Der Name Tāmtu-hegallu (tamtu, Meer=A-AB-BA) passt besser für einem Kanal, einen Graben, ein Reservoir. Die vom Verbum erhaltenen Spuren (GAL?) lassen eine sichere Deutung noch nicht zu. Das Datum des XIII Jahres in der (sicher abgekürzten) Fassung MU E A-AB-BA-HEGALLU findet sich auch Bu. 88-5-12, 43 z 39." *KLIH*, III, 222: "MU E A-AB-[BA HE-GALM]-U[N= . . . .], The year in which the gulf of the ocean [gave] abundance [ . . . .]." The date was the thirteenth year of Šabium.

## III

CT, IV, 45a. Bu. 88-5-12, 681 (A man buys a field property)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> <sub>18</sub><sup>2</sup> GAN ekel i-na ugar A-za-ri-im  
<sup>2</sup> i-ta Nu-úr-ì-lí-šu mār KA-šá-ku-bi <sup>3</sup> ù i-ta A-bi-il-ku-bi mār  
 Zi-ik-rum <sup>4</sup> SAG-BI DIŠ<sup>kam</sup> a-na (a) bīt Šu-la-aḫ-bi-im <sup>5</sup> SAG-BI  
 MIN<sup>kam</sup> a-na ekel <sup>6</sup> šá Na-bi-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš u-ši <sup>7</sup> itti A-bi-il-ku-bi  
<sup>8</sup> mār Zi-ik-li-im <sup>9</sup> <sup>d</sup>A-ḥa-am-ar-ši (i-šá) <sup>10</sup> IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM (Edge)  
<sup>11</sup> ŠAM-TIL-LA-BI-ŠÚ <sup>12</sup> KÙ-BABBAR IN-NA-LAL <sup>13</sup> GIŠ-GAN-NA IB-  
 TA-BAL (Rev.) <sup>14</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA <sup>15</sup> GÙ-  
 UM-NU-MÁ-MÁ-A <sup>16</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>Marduk ù Ša-bi-um <sup>17</sup> IN-PÁ-DA  
<sup>18</sup> maḥar Iš-me-Sin mār Gimil-Nu-nu <sup>19</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Nannar-Á-MAH  
<sup>20</sup> mār A-ḥa-am-ir-šu <sup>21</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-da-ia-an <sup>22</sup> mār Sin-  
 ka-ši-id <sup>23</sup> maḥar Iš-me-Sin <sup>24</sup> mār I-da-na-id (Edge) <sup>25</sup> ma-  
 ḥar Sin-i-din-nam <sup>26</sup> mār Iš-me-Sin <sup>27</sup> maḥar Sin-i-din-nam  
 mār Ilu[-šu-ra-bi] (Left edge) <sup>28</sup> maḥar Na-bi-ì-lí-šu <sup>29</sup> mār  
 A-ḥu-ni <sup>30</sup> maḥar Ilu-šu-ba-ni <sup>31</sup> mār <sup>d</sup>Nannar-MA-AN-SÌ.

TRANSLATION. 1-17 <sub>18</sub><sup>2</sup> GAN of field in the district of Azarim adjoining the property of Nūr-ilišu, son of KÁša-kubi, and adjoining the property of Abil-kubi, son of Ziklum, its one front goes out to the house of Sulaḫbim, its other front, to the field of Nābi-Šamaš, from Abil-kubi, son of Ziklum, has Aḥam-arši bought. For its full price has he weighed out to him silver. He has passed over the bukānu. His claim is ended. That in the future one will not bring suit against another, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Marduk, and Šabium.

Before Išme-Sin, etc.

L. 1. <sub>18</sub><sup>2</sup> GAN=200 SAR; cf. No. I, note l. 1. L. 4. SAG-BI DIŠ<sup>kam</sup>. SAG=pūtum="front." The a before bīt is a scribal error. There are a number of such errors in this tablet. L. 9. i-šá. The scribe probably intended to write in Semitic i-šá-am; but changed his mind and wrote the Sumerian equivalent, IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM, in the following line. L. 12. IN-NA-LAL=išḫul. L. 15. GÙ-UM-NU-MÁ-MÁ-A is a scribal error for GÙ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A=ul iragam. MA(L)=šakānu="make." The verb is here reduplicated. Final A from an original E denotes future. The change of E to A is due to the preceding A. L. 17. IN-PÁ-DA is a scribal error for IN-PÁ-DE-

eš. L. 19. <sup>d</sup>Nannar-Á-MAḪ = "with Nannar is he sublime."  
*RPN* = <sup>d</sup>Nannar-DA-MAḪ; see *CT*, VIII, 4a, 20 = <sup>d</sup>Nannar-Á-MAḪ.  
 L. 31. <sup>d</sup>Nannar-MA-AN-SÌ, *RPN* = <sup>d</sup>Nannar-MA-AN-SUM.

## IV

## TIME OF ABIL-SIN

*CT*, IV, 33b. Bu. 88-5-12, 580 (A man buys a plot with house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> I SAR X GÌN É-DŪ-A <sup>2</sup> i-ta E-ri-ba-am <sup>3</sup> ù <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-a-bu-šu <sup>4</sup> itti Pa-ka-i-la <sup>5</sup> <sup>d</sup>A-bu-um-wa-ḫar <sup>6</sup> mār I-din-Sin <sup>7</sup> i-šá-am a-na ši-mi-šu <sup>8</sup> ga-am-ri-im <sup>9</sup> kas-pam IN-NA-LAL <sup>10</sup> bu-ka-nam šu-tu-uḫ (Edge) <sup>11</sup> a-wa-zu ga-am-ra-at <sup>12</sup> a-di wa-ar-ki-at <sup>13</sup> um-mi-im (Rev.) <sup>14</sup> a-wi-lum a-na a-wi-lim <sup>15</sup> la i-ra-ga-mu <sup>16</sup> šum <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>A-bil-Sin <sup>17</sup> it-ma <sup>18</sup> maḫar Bu-nu-MA-MU <sup>19</sup> mār Di-li-ilu <sup>20</sup> maḫar Šu-ub-na-ilu <sup>21</sup> maḫar Ia-daḫ-ilu <sup>22</sup> mārē Ia-ku-ub-ilu <sup>23</sup> ma-ḫar Sin-i-ḫi[-šá]-am <sup>24</sup> mār A-lu-ka <sup>25</sup> maḫar Na-ra-am-i-li-šu <sup>26</sup> mār Ilu-šu-ba-ni.

TRANSLATION. 1-17 I SAR X GÌN of a plot with house adjoining the property of Ēribam and Šamaš-abušu, from Paka-ila has Abum-waḫar, son of Idin-Sin, bought. For its full price has he weighed out to him silver. He has passed over the bukānu. His claim is ended. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, the name of Šamaš and Abil-Sin he has invoked.

18-34 Before Bunu-MAMU, etc.

This inscription has been edited by Schorr, *SAR*, No. 17.

L. 1. GÌN = a surface measure. I SAR = 60 GÌN. GÌN was also a weight = I mina; cf. No. VI, note l. 10. É-DŪ-A = "bitu epšu (passive intransitive adjective formation like bitu abtu, bitu nadu) designates the ground as far as it is covered by buildings," *PLBD*, p. 4, note. Poebel renders by "built house"; Ungnad, *HG*, III, 66, No. 253 = "bebautes Hausgrundstück"; Schorr, *SAR*, No. 17 = "gebautes Haus"; so Meissner, *MAP*, p. 130, and Daiches, *Alt-babylonische Rechtsurkunden*, p. 50. Langdon, *PSBA*, XXXIII, 190 = "A plot with house," and *ibid.*, p. 241 = "land with house." The exact nature of the É-DŪ-A is not known. Perhaps "a plot with house" fairly well expresses the meaning. Ll. 7-17. The legal terminology is in Babylonian with the exception of IN-NA-LAL.

L. 17. it-ma=third sing. pret. The plural, itmū, would be expected as is usual in such contracts. The singular may mean that each of the contracting parties has sworn, and so itmā is used.  
 L. 18. Bu-nu-MA-MU, *RPN*=Bu-nu-ma-ḥir (shar?). MAMU="a dream god." Bu-nu-MA-MU="child of MAMU." L. 23. Sin-i-ki[-šá]-am. By scribal error the šá has been omitted.

## V

## TIME OF SIN-MUBALLIT

CT, II, 4. Bu. 88-5-12, 60 (Inheritance of a plot with house and of a plot without house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> I SAR É-DŪ-A ù KIZ-LAḤ <sup>2</sup> ita bīt U-bar-ri-ia <sup>3</sup> ù ita bīt Pu-ṭur-Sin <sup>4</sup> šanu-u mu-zu-um a-na sūkim <sup>5</sup> zittu <sup>d</sup> ÛR-RA-na-šir <sup>6</sup> šá itti Sin-i-ki-šá-am <sup>7</sup> ù Ib-ni-<sup>d</sup> Šamaš <sup>8</sup> i-zu-ú-zu <sup>9</sup> iš-tu bi-e a-di ḥurāši <sup>10</sup> zi-zu-u ga-am-rum <sup>11</sup> aḥum a-na a-ḥi-im <sup>12</sup> ú-ul i-ra-ga-am (Edge) <sup>13</sup> MU <sup>d</sup> Šamaš <sup>d</sup> A-a <sup>14</sup> <sup>d</sup> Marduk <sup>15</sup> ù Sin-mu-ba-li-iṭ <sup>16</sup> IN-PÁ-DÉ-ME-EŠ <sup>17</sup> maḥar Sin-pu-uṭ-ra-am <sup>18</sup> maḥar Li-bu-ra-am <sup>19</sup> ma-ḥar Sin-ma-gir <sup>20</sup> maḥar Sin-i-din-nam <sup>21</sup> maḥar Warad-i-lí-šu <sup>22</sup> maḥar Šá-<sup>d</sup> Iš-ḥa-ra <sup>23</sup> maḥar Warad-<sup>d</sup> MAR-TU <sup>24</sup> maḥar Sin-ilum <sup>25</sup> maḥar Li-bur-na-di-šu <sup>26</sup> MU ID TU-TU-ḤE-GAL

TRANSLATION. 1-16 I SAR of plot with house and of plot without house, on the one side adjoining the house of Ubarija, and on the other side adjoining the field of Puṭur-Sin, the second exit being toward the street, is the inheritance portion of ÛR-RA-našir which he received by division with Sin-i-kišam and Ibni-Šamaš. From chaff to gold, the division is completed. That one will not bring suit against the other, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Sin-muballit.

17-25 Before Sin-puṭram, etc.

26 In the year when the canal Tutu-ḥegal [was dug].

This inscription has been edited by Schorr, *SAR*, No. 20.

L. 1. KIZ-LAḤ. *PLBD*, p. 12, note, says: "KIZLAḤ, KI-KAL, or KI-GAL (pronounced with nasalization KANKAL), and KI-SHUB-BA have practically all the same meaning of uncultivated ground, or ground not covered with buildings, against É-DŪ-A, built house or land covered by buildings. The identity of the first two terms can

hardly be doubted, since both are rendered with *teriktu* and *nidūtu*, but it is no less certain that *nidūtu* is the direct translation of *KI-SHUB-BA*." Like *É-DŪ-A* the exact meaning of *KIZ-LAH* is obscure. The rendering "plot without house" is given as a possible meaning. Other interpretations are *SAR*, No. 20: "Ödlandsgrund"; *HG*, III, 16, No. 39: "Speicher?"; *DAR*, p. 12: "Hochland?"; *MAP*, No. 20: "Hochland"; Langdon, *PSBA*, XXXIII, 236: "demolished house"; Thureau-Dangin, *RA*, VIII, 73: *É-KISLAH* = *maškanum* = "grenier" = "storehouse." L. 4. *šan-u-u mu-zu-um* = "the second exit." It is also possible to transliterate the Babylonian: *II ammatu* = "two ells exit"; so *SAR*, No. 20, and Ungnad, *HG*, III, 16, No. 39. L. 9. *iš-tu bi-e a-di ḥurāši* was formerly rendered "from mouth to gold," with the idea that the transaction from the oral agreement to the payment had been settled. The word *bi-e*, however, is not from *pū*, "mouth," but from *pū* = "threshed straw," "chaff." The expression "from chaff to gold" means that from the least valuable to the most valuable, that is, completely, has the division been made; cf. *ACD*, p. 789; *HG*, V, 119. L. 16. *IN-PÁ-DÉ-ME-EŠ* = a later form of *IN-PÁ-DÉ-EŠ*. The *ME* = "to be many." L. 26. *KLIH*, III, 226 (Chronicle of Sin-muballit), renders: "*MU (ID) (DINGIR) TU-TU-ḤE-GAL MU-UN-BA-AL*. The year in which the canal named Tutu-ḥegallu was dug"; *ibid.*, note 26: "Upon contract tablets the formula for this year is generally abbreviated to *MU (ID) TU-TU-ḤE-GAL*." It corresponds to the thirteenth year of his reign. Lindl, *BA*, IV, 350, renders: "13 *MU NĀR* <sup>11</sup>*TU-TU-ḤEGALLU MU-UN-BA-AL*, 13. Jahr, da er den Kanal Tutu (oder Marduk)-ḥegallu gegraben."

## VI

*CT*, IV, 20a. Bu. 88-5-12, 285 (A priestess buys a plot with house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> *XIV GAN É-DŪ-A ita bīt Sa-ab-tum* <sup>2</sup> *ù ita bīt Ib-ni-Šamaš* <sup>3</sup> *itti Nu-ru-um-li-zi* <sup>4</sup> *mār Sin-i-ki-šá-am* <sup>5</sup> *Ḥu-šu-tum SAL-IŠIB Šamaš* <sup>6</sup> *mārat Ib-ni-Šamaš* <sup>7</sup> *i-na šá-me-ri-šá* <sup>8</sup> *IN-ŠI-ŠAM* <sup>9</sup> *SAM-TIL-LA-BI-ŠÚ* <sup>10</sup> *IV GIN KÙ-BABBAR IN-NA-LAL (IN-NA-LAL) (Edge)* <sup>11</sup> *GIŠ-GÁN-NA IB-TA-BAL* <sup>12</sup> *INIM-BI AL-TIL* <sup>13</sup> *U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA* (Rev.) <sup>14</sup> *GU-NU-UM MÁ-MÁ-A* <sup>15</sup> *MU Šamaš A-a Marduk*

<sup>16</sup> ù Sin-mu-ba-li-iṭ <sup>17</sup> IN-PÁ-DE-ME-EŠ <sup>18</sup> maḥar Sin-i-ki-šá-am  
 mār I-bi-<sup>d</sup>ŠU-BUR <sup>19</sup> maḥar Ū-la-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār Ib-ni-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš  
<sup>20</sup> maḥar Ū-šur-a-wa-at-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>21</sup> mār <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-HE-GAL <sup>22</sup> maḥar  
 Ni-id-nu-šá <sup>23</sup> mār Sin-e-ri-ba-am <sup>24</sup> maḥar Sippar<sup>ki</sup>-šadi-i  
<sup>25</sup> mār U<sup>H</sup>-KI-ia <sup>26</sup> MU BAD EREŠ-KI

TRANSLATION. 1-17 XIV GAN of plot with house, adjoining the house of Šabtum and adjoining the house of Ibni-Šamaš, from Nurum-lizi, son of Sin-iḫišam, has Hušutum, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Ibni-Šamaš, with her ring-money bought. For its full price has she weighed out to him IV GIN of silver. He has passed over the bukānu. His claim is ended. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Sin-muballiṭ, they have invoked.

18-25 Before Sin-iḫišam, etc.

26 In the year when the wall of Ereš [was built].

L. 1. XIV GAN so the text. GAN may be a scribal error for SAR. It hardly seems possible to have such an extensive "plot with house" as XIV GAN implies. It might be possible to read: I BUR-GAN (=a whole GAN) and four subdivisions of a GAN. L. 7. šá-me-ri-šá="her ring-money." *DAL*<sup>4</sup>, p. 189: "šemiru (altbabyl. ševeru, šaveru) Ring (Fingerring)." In these contracts it appears to have the meaning "ring-money," i.e., the private money belonging to a woman. L. 10. GIN=šiklu= $\frac{1}{60}$  mina. 1 šiklu=180 še. IN-NA-LAL repeated by mistake. L. 18. I-bi-<sup>d</sup>ŠU-BUR, *RPN*=I-bi-<sup>d</sup>NIN-šA<sup>H</sup>. L. 26. *KLIH*, III, 226 (Chronicle of Sin-muballiṭ): "MU BAD EREŠ(KI) BA[-RU]. The year in which the wall of Ereš was built"; *ibid.*, note 37: "The tablet Bu. 88-5-12, 285, is dated in this year under the abbreviated formula MU BAD EREŠ(KI)." It corresponds to the fifteenth year of his reign. Lindl, *BA*, IV, 350: "15 MU BAD NANGA<sup>ki</sup> BA-RU. 15. Jahr da er die Mauer von Nanga gebaut"; *ibid.*, p. 336: "XV Jahr. Das Datum dieses Jahres in der verkürzten Fassung: MU BAD NANGA<sup>ki</sup> trägt Bu. 88-5-12, 285."

## VII

*CT*, II, 26. Bu. 91-5-9, 332 (A priestess buys a plot with house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> II $\frac{1}{2}$  SAR VIII GIN É-DŪ-A <sup>2</sup> ita bīt E-ri-ib-Sin mār KÁ-šá-U<sup>H</sup>-KI <sup>3</sup> ù ita bīt A-ta-ma-ra-as mār

Ha-ia-ab-ni-ilu <sup>4</sup> ù ita sūki bīt-su SAG-BI sūku ita <sup>d</sup>BU-NI-NI  
<sup>5</sup> itti Amat-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš SAL-DIŠ <sup>d</sup>Šamaš mārat Ga-mi-lum <sup>6</sup> <sup>d</sup>La-ma-  
 zi SAL-DIŠ <sup>d</sup>Šamaš mārat KA-šá-U<sup>h</sup>-KI-ma <sup>7</sup> i-na šá-me-ri-šá  
 IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM <sup>8</sup> ŠAM-TIL-LA-BI-ŠÚ KÙ-BABBAR IN-NA-AN-LAL <sup>9</sup> GIŠ-  
 GÁN-NA IB-TA-BAL <sup>10</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL ŠÀ-GA-NI NI-DŪ <sup>11</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ  
 LŪ-LŪ-RA <sup>12</sup> GŪ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A <sup>13</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>A-a <sup>d</sup>Marduk  
<sup>14</sup> ù Sin-mu-ba-li-iṭ <sup>15</sup> IN-PÁ-DÉ-EŠ (Rev.) <sup>16</sup> maḥar A-wi-il-  
 ili mār Ku-bu-tum <sup>17</sup> maḥar Sin-e-ri-ba-am mār <sup>d</sup>Nannar-LU-TI  
<sup>18</sup> maḥar Sin-pu-uṭ-ra-am mār Ma-ni-um <sup>19</sup> maḥar Sin-e-ri-ba-am  
 mār I-ku-bī(KA)-šá <sup>20</sup> maḥar Ibiḫ-<sup>d</sup>Adad mār Na-ra-am-ì-lí-šu  
<sup>21</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-nu-úr-ma-tim mār <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-sad-i-ì-lí <sup>22</sup> maḥar  
 Nu-úr-ì-lí-šu mār Warad-<sup>d</sup>GIR <sup>23</sup> maḥar EN-LIL-a-bu-um mār  
 KA-šá-U<sup>h</sup>-KI <sup>24</sup> maḥar Šá-ma-ia mār It-ti-ili-iš-di <sup>25</sup> maḥar  
 Ib-ga-tum mār Sin-e-ri-ba-am <sup>26</sup> maḥar Lu-uš-ta-mar-Sin mār  
 Ì-lí-i-din-nam <sup>27</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-na-šir mār E-ri-ba-am <sup>28</sup> maḥar  
<sup>d</sup>Šamaš-na-šir mār Na-ra-am-ì-lí-šu <sup>29</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Še-rum-ì-lí maḥar  
<sup>d</sup>Šamaš-šad-i-i-li <sup>30</sup> mārē Sin-illat <sup>31</sup> maḥar É-A-HE-GÁL mār Nu-  
 úr-Sin (Edge) <sup>32</sup> maḥar Sin-i-din-nam dup-sar <sup>33</sup> ITI ŠE-ḲIN-KU  
 U VII<sup>kam</sup> <sup>34</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>Adad.

TRANSLATION. 1-15 II½ SAR VIII GIN of plot with house,  
 adjoining the house of Ērib-Sin, son of KAša-U<sup>h</sup>-KI, and adjoining  
 the house of Atamaras, son of Haiabni-ilu, and adjoining the lane  
 of his house, the front being the lane adjoining the property of  
 BUNINI, from Amat-Šamaš, the priestess of Šamaš, the daughter of  
 Gāmilu, has Lamazi, the priestess of Šamaš, the daughter of KAša-  
 U<sup>h</sup>-KI, with her ring-money bought. For its full price has she  
 weighed out to her silver. She has passed over the bukānu. Her  
 claim is ended. That in the future one will not bring suit against the  
 other, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Sin-  
 muballit.

16-32 Before Awil-ili, etc.

33-34 On the eighth day of Adar in the year in which [Sin-  
 muballit . . .] for Šamaš and Adad [. . .].

L. 4. BUNINI=horse driver of Šamaš. L. 5. SAL-DIŠ=  
 some kind of a priestess. The meaning of DIŠ is unknown. We  
 have already had another kind of priestess in SAL-IŠIB, No. II,  
 l. 8. L. 6. The ma at end of line is not found in other passages

where this name occurs. L. 23. EN-LIL-a-bu-um, *RPN* = Bēl-a-bu-um. L. 34. *KLIH*, III, 228 (under nineteenth year of Sin-muballit's reign): "MU(DINGIR) UTU [(DINGIR) MER . . . ]. The year in which the gods Šamaš and Ramman"; *ibid.*, note 40: "The formula for this year has been partially restored from the dates upon Bu. 88-5-12, 157 and Bu. 91-5-9, 332 which read MU (DINGIR) UTU (DINGIR) MER." Lindl, *BA*, IV, 367 (in referring to Bu. 91-5-9, 332, line 34): "Einzelne Zeugennamen sind die nämlichen wie auf Kontrakten des 13. und 14. Jahres." Lindl groups this tablet among contracts (p. 367) "welche sich in der Datenliste nicht unterbringen lassen."

## VIII

*CT*, II, 36. Bu. 91-5-9, 377 (A man buys a plot without house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> I SAR É-KI-GÁL <sup>2</sup> ita bīt A-ba-tum <sup>3</sup> ú ita bīt I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>4</sup> SAG-BI DIŠ<sup>kam</sup> Sa-ri-ḫum <sup>5</sup> SAG-BI MIN<sup>kam</sup> Ū-tul-<sup>d</sup>Ma-mi <sup>6</sup> itti Sin-še-me mār Na-ra-am-É-a <sup>7</sup> <sup>d</sup>Ib-ni-<sup>d</sup>MAR-TU mār Ū-tul-<sup>d</sup>Ma-mi <sup>8</sup> IN-ŠI-ŠAM ŠAM-TIL-LA-BI-ŠÚ <sup>9</sup> KŪ-BABBAR IN-NA-AN-LAL <sup>10</sup> GIŠ-GÁN-NA IB-TA-BAL <sup>11</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL ŠÀ-GA-NI AL-DŪ <sup>12</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA (Edge) <sup>13</sup> GŪ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A (Rev.) <sup>14</sup> šum <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>Marduk <sup>15</sup> <sup>d</sup>Sin-mu-ba-li-iṭ <sup>16</sup> ù <sup>d</sup>Sippar<sup>ki</sup> it-mu-ú <sup>17</sup> maḥar Na-bi-ì-lí-šu mār Warad-i-li-šu <sup>18</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>NANNA-SAG-KAL mār Ibiḫ-Ištar <sup>19</sup> maḥar Bu-ri-ia mār E-ri-ba-am <sup>20</sup> maḥar I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār Sin-i-din-nam <sup>21</sup> maḥar Ip-ku-šá mār Sa-li-a <sup>22</sup> maḥar Šá-ba-ia-tum mār Ibiḫ-Ištar <sup>23</sup> maḥar Li-bi-it-Ištar mār Im-gur-rum <sup>24</sup> maḥar Sin-ri-me-ni mār E-ri-ib-Sin <sup>25</sup> maḥar Be-el-šu-nu mār ŪH-KI-rabi (Edge) <sup>26</sup> maḥar E-ri-ba-am dup-sar (Left-hand edge) <sup>27</sup> maḥar Sa-ri-ḫum mār Sin-ub-lam <sup>28</sup> [maḥar] LŪ-<sup>d</sup>[ ] mār <sup>d</sup>Nannar-MA-AN-SÌ

TRANSLATION. 1-16 I SAR of plot without house adjoining the house of Abatum, and adjoining the house of Idin-Šamaš, one front being the property of Sariḫum, the other front being the property of Utul-mami, from Sin-šemē, the son of Narām-Ea, has Ibni-MAR-TU, the son of Utul-mami, bought. For its full price has he weighed out to him silver. He has passed over the bukānu. His claim is



ended. His heart is satisfied. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Marduk, Sin-muballit, and Sippar.

17-28 Before Nābi-ilišu, etc.

L. 1. É-KI-GÁL appears to have about the same meaning as KIZ-LAH = "plot without house"; cf. No. V, note l. 1. *HG*, III, 69, No. 264 = "Hausgrundstück KI.GÁL"; *DAR*, p. 47 = "Haus im Tiefland"; see *MAP*, p. 121. L. 4. SAG-BI DIŠ<sup>kam</sup>; cf. No. III, note l. 4. L. 18. <sup>d</sup>NANNA-SAG-KAL, *RPN* = Nannar-asharid?

## IX

*CT*, IV, 44b. Bu. 88-5-12, 677 (A priestess buys a plot without house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> ½ SAR V GÌN É-KI-GÁL <sup>2</sup> ĒGIR bīt <sup>d</sup>Bu-ì-lí <sup>3</sup> ù ita bīt <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-i-te-e <sup>4</sup> itti <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-i-te-e <sup>5</sup> mār Su-na-bu-um <sup>6</sup> <sup>d</sup>La-ma-zi SAL-DIŠ <sup>d</sup>Šamaš mārāt <sup>d</sup>Bu[-ì-lí] <sup>7</sup> IN-ŠI-ŠAM ŠAM-TIL-LA[-BI-ŠÚ] <sup>8</sup> KÙ-BABBAR IN-NA-AN-LAL <sup>9</sup> GIŠ-GÁN-NA IB-TA-BAL <sup>10</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL <sup>11</sup> ŠÀ-GA-NI NI-DŪ <sup>12</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ-LÙ-LÙ-RA (Edge) <sup>13</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>Marduk <sup>14</sup> ù Sin-mu-ba-li-iṭ (Rev.) <sup>15</sup> maḥar KA-šá-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>16</sup> mār Sin-AN-DUL <sup>17</sup> maḥar Ī-lí-i-din-nam mār En-nam-Sin <sup>18</sup> maḥar KA-šá-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār A-bu-um-wa-ḫar <sup>19</sup> maḥar KA-šá <sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār Hur-za-nim <sup>20</sup> maḥar Sippar-šadi(KUR)-i mār . . . . <sup>21</sup> maḥar EN-LIL-a-bu-um <sup>22</sup> dup-sar

TRANSLATION. 1-14 ½ SAR V GÌN of plot without house, the rear being the house of Bu-ili, and adjoining the house of Šamaš-itē, from Šamaš-itē, son of Sunabum, has Lamazi, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Bu[-ili], purchased. [For its] full price has she weighed out to him silver. He has passed over the bukānu. His claim is ended. His heart is satisfied. That in the future one [will not bring suit] against the other, the name of Šamaš, Marduk, and Sin-muballit [they have invoked].

15-22 Before KAša-Šamaš, etc.

L. 2. We should expect EGIR-BI = "its rear"; cf. SAG-BI, No. III, note l. 4. L. 12. By mistake the scribe has omitted after l. 12, GÙ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A, and after l. 14, IN-PÁ-DE-ME-EŠ. L. 16. Sin-AN-DUL. AN-DU = šalūlu, šulūlu = "shadow," "protection."

## X

CT, IV, 45b. Bu. 88-5-12, 689 (Two men buy a plot with house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> I SAR É-DŪ-A <sup>2</sup> ita bīt Nu-  
 úr-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>3</sup> mār Ku-un-nim <sup>4</sup> ù ita bīt I-bi-<sup>d</sup>NIN-ŠU-BUR  
<sup>5</sup> mār KA-šá-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>6</sup> SAG-BI DIŠ<sup>ka</sup>ma bīt Da-ak-sa-tum  
<sup>7</sup> mārat KA-šá-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>8</sup> mu-zu-šu a-na sūḫ Ištar <sup>9</sup> itti Na-ra-  
 am-i-li-šu <sup>10</sup> ù <sup>d</sup>NIN-ŠU-BUR-ba-ni <sup>11</sup> <sup>d</sup>U-bar-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš ù Im-gur-  
 Sin <sup>12</sup> IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM (Edge) <sup>13</sup> ŠAM-TIL-LA[-BI-ŠU] <sup>14</sup> KÙ-BAB-  
 BAR IN-NA-AN-LAL (Rev.) <sup>15</sup> GIŠ-GÁN[-NA IB-TA-BAL] <sup>16</sup> ŠÀ-GA-  
 NI [AL-DŪ] <sup>17</sup> INIM-BI AL[-TIL] <sup>18</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA <sup>19</sup> GÙ-  
 NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A <sup>20</sup> šum <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>Marduk, Sin-mu-ba-li-iṭ <sup>21</sup> ù  
<sup>d</sup>Sippar<sup>ki</sup> <sup>22</sup> it-mu-u <sup>23</sup> maḥar I-bi-<sup>d</sup>NIN-ŠU-BUR <sup>24</sup> mār I-ku-  
 bi-šá <sup>25</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-ta-tum mār EN-LIL-LA-ME-GIM <sup>26</sup> maḥar  
 Sin-i-din-nam <sup>27</sup> mār Ū-šur-a-ma-aš-ši (Edge) <sup>28</sup> maḥar Li-bi-  
 it-EN-LIL <sup>29</sup> mār ŠEŠ-DÚ-GÁ <sup>30</sup> maḥar Warad-Sin mār ERI-  
<sup>d</sup>NANNA (Left-hand edge) <sup>31</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Nannar-MA-AN-si dup-sar

TRANSLATION. 1-22 I SAR of plot with house adjoining the house of Nūr-Šamaš, son of Kunnim, and adjoining the house of Ibni-NIN-ŠUBUR, son of KAša-Šamaš, its one front being the house of Daksatum, daughter of KAša-Šamaš, its exit being toward the street of Ištar, from Naram-ilišu and NIN-ŠUBUR-bani, has Ubar-Šamaš and Imgur-Sin purchased. [For its] full price has he weighed out to him silver. He has passed over the bukānu. His heart [is satisfied]. His claim [is ended]. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Marduk, Sin-muballit, and Sippar.

23-31 Before Ibi-NIN-ŠUBUR, etc.

L. 4. I-bi-<sup>d</sup>NIN-ŠU-BUR, *RPN* = I-bi-NIN-ŠAH. Ll. 12 ff. There are two buyers and sellers but the verbs and suffixes in the Sumerian are in the singular. The legal terms were so stereotyped as to be unchangeable. L. 21. The determinative before Sippar is al+ki. It apparently has the same force as al.

## XI

TIME OF HAMMURABI

CT, II, 7. Bu. 88-5-12, 175 (A priestess buys a field property)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>  $\frac{2}{18}$  GAN ekel i-na ugarim Nu-  
 . . . . <sup>2</sup> ù AN-ZA-KAR ma-la ma-zi-a-at <sup>3</sup> ita Šu-mu-ḥu-um mār  
 Am-ri-i-lí-šu <sup>4</sup> ù ita ekel Ma-ri-be?-li?-šu <sup>5</sup> SAG-BI DIŠ<sup>kam</sup> ḥar-  
 ḥar-ri-tum <sup>6</sup> SAG-BI MIN<sup>kam</sup> ekel In-ba-tum <sup>7</sup> mārāt Mu-da-  
 du-um <sup>8</sup> ka-ar-ba-nam a-na ḥar-ḥar-ri-tum <sup>9</sup> iz-zu-uk <sup>10</sup> itti  
 Ib-ku-šá mār ÛR-ÛR-ḥa-zi-ir <sup>11</sup> <sup>d</sup>Be-el-ta-ni SAL <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>12</sup> mārāt  
 Il(u)-bī-Sin (Edge) <sup>13</sup> i-na ḤAR-KÙ-BABBAR IN-ŠI-ŠAM <sup>14</sup> XV  
 GÌN-KÙ-BABBAR (Rev.) <sup>15</sup> IN-NA-AN[-LAL] <sup>16</sup> GIŠ-GÁN-NA IB-TA-  
 BAL <sup>17</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL ŠÀ-GA-NI AL-DÛ <sup>18</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÛ-LÛ-RA  
<sup>19</sup> GÛ-NU-MÁ-MÁ-A-A <sup>20</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>A-a <sup>d</sup>Marduk <sup>21</sup> ù Ḥa-am-  
 mu-ra-bi IN-PÁ-DÉ-ME-EŠ <sup>22</sup> maḥar Sin-ra-bi mār Û-šur-bī(KA)-  
<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>23</sup> maḥar . . . . -um mār Gimil-<sup>d</sup>MAR-TU <sup>24</sup> maḥar Sin-  
 i-din-nam mār Še-li-bu-um <sup>25</sup> maḥar Awāt-<sup>d</sup>Nannar-? <sup>26</sup> mār  
 Zi-li-lum <sup>27</sup> maḥar Mār-Ištar-mār Šu-mu-ḥu-um <sup>28</sup> maḥar UḤ-  
 KI . . . . (Edge) <sup>29</sup> maḥar Kī-iš-tum mār <sup>d</sup>. . . . <sup>30</sup> maḥar  
<sup>d</sup>Šamaš-i-in-ma-tim <sup>31</sup> mār Sa-ga-pu-pu (Left-hand edge) <sup>32</sup> maḥar  
 KA-šá-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>33</sup> MU ID Ḥa-am-mu-ra-bi

TRANSLATION. 1-21  $\frac{2}{18}$  GAN of field in the march of Nu- . . . .  
 and AN-ZA-KAR, as much as there is found, adjoining the field of  
 Šumuḥum, son of Amri-ilišu, and adjoining the field of Māri-bēlišu, its  
 one front being the ditch, its second front being the field of Inbatum,  
 daughter of Mudadum, he has placed a dam at the ditch, from  
 Ibkuša, son of ÛR-ÛR-ḥazir, has Bēltāni, priestess of Šamaš, daughter  
 of Il(u)-bī-Sin, bought with her ring-money of silver. She has  
 weighed out to him XV gín of silver. She has passed over the  
 bukānu. His claim is ended. His heart is satisfied. That in the  
 future one will not bring suit against the other, they have invoked the  
 name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Ḥammurabi.

22-32 Before Sin-rabi, etc.

33 In the year when the canal of Ḥammurabi [was dug].

L. 2. AN-ZA-KAR is unknown. The context implies that it was  
 some kind of land that could not be cultivated in its whole extent.  
 It may have been marsh land. It apparently was not so valuable as

the ugaru. Jensen, *KB*, II, 212, note 7, has shown that AN-ZA-KAR = dimtu = "tower." Such a meaning does not seem to fit here. In *CT*, II, 44, l. 10, occurs an-zag-gar-ki which probably means "tower"; cf. *Bab. Exped. Univ. Penn.*, Series A, XIV, 58, and XV, 56, where <sup>d</sup>za-ḱar<sup>ki</sup> is apparently a place-name. L. 5. Ḥar-ḥar-ri-tum probably means a "ditch," "run," or "canal." The root seems to be ḥarū, *DHWB*, 289. L. 8. ka-ar-ba-nam. In *DHWB*, 352, kirbānu = "Schutzwehr" = "dam," "dike." Some such meaning fits here. In *CT*, II, 5, l. 7, occurs ki-ir-ba-nam, which may be another form of ka-ar-ba-nam; see *DAR*, p. 46, note. Ll. 8 and 9 are an addition describing the property. L. 9. iz-zu-uk appears to be from nasāku = "setzen," "einsetzen," "legen," "thun," *DHWB*, p. 472. L. 11. SAL <sup>d</sup>Šamaš = "woman of Šamaš" = "priestess of Šamaš." We have already had SAL-IŠIB, No. II, l. 8, and SAL-DIŠ, No. VII, l. 5. The exact nature of each order of priestess is not known. L. 25. The signs after Nannar are not clear. In *CT*, II, 15, l. 21, the name Nannar-tum is found. L. 33. *KLIH*, III, 232, note 49 (Chronicle of Ḥammurabi): "Reference is made to the digging of canals by Ḥammurabi in the formulae both for this [the ninth] year and for the thirty-third year of his reign. Many contract tablets are dated MU-ID Ḥa-am-mu-ra-bi. The year of the Ḥammurabi-canal." The tablets so dated may be referred to either of these years. Lindl, *BA*, IV, 352: "9 MU nār Ḥa-am-mu-ra-bi LUGAL. 9 Jahr, da er den König-Ḥammurabi-Kanal—"; *ibid.*, 352: "33 MU nār Ḥa-am-mu-ra-bi (mu-ḥu-uš ni-ši?), 33 Jahr, da er den Kanal 'Ḥammurabi ist der Segen des Volkes.'" Lindl, *ibid.*, 372, supposes that Ḥammurabi like Samsuiluna dug two canals bearing his name: one of ninth year and another of thirty-third year with MU-ḤU-UŠ-NI-ŠI. Lindl assigns Bu. 91-5-9, 362 to the canal of the thirty-third year, and Bu. 88-5-12, 175 to the ninth year.

## XII

*CT*, IV, 25a. Bu. 88-5-12, 318 (A woman buys a plot without house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>  $\frac{2}{3}$  SAR VII  $\frac{1}{2}$  GIN É-KIZ-LAḤ  
<sup>2</sup> ita bīt A[-ḥu]-um-wa-ḱar mār E-tel-bī(KA)-Sin <sup>3</sup> ù ita bīt  
 A-bil-ì-lf-šu mār I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>4</sup> SAG DIŠ<sup>kam-ma</sup> Ū-la-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār

I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš<sup>5</sup> itti Ū-la-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš<sup>6</sup> <sup>d</sup>I-na-libbi-ir-ši-id mārāt A-bil-ī-lī-šu<sup>7</sup> i-na ḪAR KÙ-BABBAR-šá IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM<sup>8</sup> ŠAM-TIL-LA-BI-ŠÚ<sup>9</sup> II $\frac{1}{2}$  GÌN XXII $\frac{1}{2}$  ŠE KÙ-BABBAR<sup>10</sup> IN-NA-AN[-LAL]<sup>11</sup> INIM-BI AL[-TIL]<sup>12</sup> ŠÀ-GA-NI AL-DŪ (Edge)<sup>13</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA<sup>14</sup> GÙ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A (Rev.)<sup>15</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš<sup>d</sup>A-a <sup>d</sup>Marduk<sup>16</sup> ù Ḫa-am-mu-ra-bi LUGAL<sup>17</sup> IN-PÁ-DÉ-ME-EŠ<sup>18</sup> maḫar Šá-<sup>d</sup>A-a mār E-tel-bi-Sin<sup>19</sup> maḫar A-si?-nu mār Ḫa-lilum<sup>20</sup> maḫar E-ri-zu-ma-tum mār Warad-Sin<sup>21</sup> maḫar La-alum mār Ma-ti-ilu<sup>22</sup> maḫar Ub-bu-ki-ia mār Nu-úr-<sup>d</sup>Eš-ḫa-ra<sup>23</sup> maḫar U-zi-bi-tum mār<sup>24</sup> maḫar Ib-ga-tum mār Sin-a-bu-šu<sup>25</sup> maḫar Šu-mi-ir-ši mār A-ḫa-am-kal-lim<sup>26</sup> maḫar <sup>d</sup>Nannar-MA-AN-sì mār A-bil-ili (Edge)<sup>27</sup> araḫ isinni <sup>d</sup>Adad ūmu X<sup>kam</sup><sup>28</sup> šattu Anu <sup>d</sup>Ištar ù <sup>d</sup>Na-na-a.

TRANSLATION. 1-17  $\frac{2}{3}$  SAR VII $\frac{1}{2}$  GÌN of plot without house adjoining the house of Aḫum-waḫar, son of Etelbī(KA)-Sin, and adjoining the house of Abil-ilišu, son of Idin-Šamaš, one front adjoin-the property of Ula-Šamaš, son of Idin-Šamaš, from Ula-Šamaš, son of Idin-Šamaš, has Ina-libbi-iršid, daughter of Abil-ilišu, with her ring-money of silver bought. For its full price 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  GÌN 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  ŠE of silver has she weighed out to him. His claim is ended. His heart is satisfied. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Ḫammurabi, the king, they have invoked.

18-26 Before Ša-Aja.

27-28 The tenth day of the month of the feast of Adad, the year of Anu, Ištar and Nana.

L. 2. A[-ḫu]-um-wa-ḫar. It is also possible to insert A[-bu]-um-wa-ḫar. L. 19. A-si?-nu, *RPN* = A-lu-nu. L. 28. The date appears to be the thirty-fourth year of Ḫammurabi. *KLIH*, III, 237, note 69: "34 MU ANA (DINGIR) NIN[NI (DINGIR) NA-NA-A]. This line is restored from the date upon Brit. Mus., No. 33222 (B. 65); Bu. 88-5-12, 318 gives the slightly variant form MU ANA (DINGIR) NINNI U (DINGIR) NA-NA-A. A fuller form of the same date is found upon the 'case' of Brit. Mus., No. 33230 (B. 73) which reads MU Ḫa-am-mu-ra-bi LUGAL-E ANA (DINGIR) NINNI (DINGIR) NA-NA-A MU-UN-DIM-MA. The year of Ḫammurabi, the king, in which for Anu, Ištar, and Nana was built (. . .). The name of the

temple which was built, or repaired, during this year in honor of these deities is supplied by the following formula from Brit. Mus., No. 33219 (B. 62), MU Ḫa-am-mu-ra-bi LUGAL-E ANA (DINGIR)NINNI (DINGIR)NA-NA-A-A-E-NE-BI-TA E-TUR-KALAM-MA MU-UN-GI-A-AN. The year of Ḫammurabi, the king, in which for Anu, Ištār, and Nanā the temple E-tur-kalama was restored." Lindl, *BA*, IV, 332: "34 MU AN Ištār (il Na-na-a) 34 Jahr, da er Anu, Ištār, Nana [        ]; cf. *ibid.*, p. 372

## XIII

*CT*, II, 14. Bu. 88-5-12, 291 (A woman buys a plot without house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> IV SAR É-KIZ-LAH <sup>2</sup> ita bīt <sup>3</sup> Šamaš-tab-ba-šu <sup>4</sup> mār Sin-a-bu-um <sup>5</sup> ù ita bīt Di-zi-ia mār Ma-ni-um <sup>6</sup> wa-ar-ka-su Be-el-šu-nu mār A-ḫi-šá <sup>7</sup> ù ita bīt Tar-ga-ni-in amat ēkallim <sup>8</sup> itti Be-te-tum mārat Bur-tum <sup>9</sup> Be-li-zu-nu mār[at] Šamaš-rē'ū <sup>10</sup> IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM <sup>11</sup> ŠAM-TIL-LA-BI-ŠÚ <sup>12</sup> KÙ-BABBAR IN-NA-AN-LAL (Edge) <sup>13</sup> GIŠ-GÁN-NA IB-TA-BAL <sup>14</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL <sup>15</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA <sup>16</sup> GÙ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-E-A <sup>17</sup> MU Šamaš <sup>18</sup> A-a <sup>19</sup> Marduk <sup>20</sup> ù Ḫa-am-mu-ra-bi <sup>21</sup> IN-PÁ-DÉ-ME-EŠ <sup>22</sup> maḥar Warad-za mār A-ia-ar-ilim <sup>23</sup> A-na-Šamaš-te-ir <sup>24</sup> amēl rē'ū <sup>25</sup> A-wi-il-ili <sup>26</sup> mārē Tab-ba-Wa-di-im <sup>27</sup> maḥar Šamaš-lu-mur <sup>28</sup> mar I-lí-i-din-nam <sup>29</sup> maḥar U-bar-um mār Ilu-šu-ba-ni <sup>30</sup> maḥar Ibiḫ-A-a (Edge) <sup>31</sup> mār Ni-id-nu-um <sup>32</sup> maḥar Be-li-tum mār[at] Sin-ellat-zu <sup>33</sup> maḥar Kib-lum mār Ilu-ni-ilu (Left-hand edge) <sup>34</sup> maḥar Eriš-ti-A-a <sup>35</sup> maḥar ùR-RA-ga-mil <sup>36</sup> maḥar Sin-i-din-nam <sup>37</sup> maḥar La-ma-zi mār[at] Nu-um-x-ilu <sup>38</sup> MU PIN RA TAB MI

TRANSLATION. 1-18. IV SAR of plot without house adjoining the house of Šamaš-tabbašu, son of Sin-abum, and adjoining the house of Dizia, son of Manium, its rear being the property of Bēlšunu, son of Aḫiša, and adjoining the house of Targanin, maid-servant of the palace, from Betetum, daughter of Būrtum, has Bēlizunu, daughter of Šamaš-rē'ū, bought. For its full price has she weighed out to her silver. She has passed over the bukānu. Her claim is ended. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Ḫammurabi.

19-31 Before Waraza, etc.

32 The year PIN RA TAB MI.

L. 5. Last sign probably a remnant of an erasure. L. 8. mār should be mārat. L. 15. GÙ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-E-A. Final A = relative. The preceding E = future. L. 22. Ta-ba-Wa-di-im = "friend of Wadim." Wadim = a divinity. RPN = Ta-ba-pi-di-im. L. 28. mār should be mārat. L. 30. Eriš-ti-<sup>d</sup>A-a; see *PSPN*, p. 14, note 2. L. 32. The date is unknown; see Lindl, *BA*, IV, 375: "MU PIN? RA TAB? MI."

#### XIV

CT, II, 42. Bu. 91-5-9, 2174A (A priestess buys date palm orchards)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> XII kirū gišimmari <sup>2</sup> ita kiri Ri-iš-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš EGIR-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>3</sup> mārat Sa-a-la <sup>4</sup> SAG-BI MIN<sup>kam</sup> Gi-ru-um <sup>5</sup> itti Ri-iš-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār[at] Sa-a-la <sup>6</sup> <sup>d</sup>A-ḥa-ta-a-ni SAL-IŠIB <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>7</sup> mārat Ma-ru-um <sup>8</sup> i-na šemiri-šu IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM <sup>9</sup> ŠAM[-TIL]-LA-BI-ŠÚ <sup>10</sup> KÙ-BABBAR-am IN-NA-AN-LAL <sup>11</sup> ŠA-GA-NI AL-ṭa-ab <sup>12</sup> GIŠ-GÁN-GÁN [IB]-TA-BAL <sup>13</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL (Edge) <sup>14</sup> Û-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-ŠÚ <sup>15</sup> GÙ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A (Rev.) <sup>16</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>Marduk <sup>17</sup> <sup>d</sup>Ḫa-am-mu-ra-bi <sup>18</sup> maḥar Am-ri-i-li-šu mār Na-ra-am-E-a <sup>19</sup> maḥar Ia-ti-ilu mār A-bil-Sin <sup>20</sup> maḥar I-bi-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš maḥar E-tel-lum-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>21</sup> mārē Bu-zi-ia <sup>22</sup> I-zi-za-ri-e <sup>23</sup> E-ri-ib-Sin mār Sa-a-šá-bi <sup>24</sup> maḥar Ma-nu-um mār Sin-i-din-nam <sup>25</sup> maḥar I-tur-a-aš-du-um mār Ilu-šu-ba-ni <sup>26</sup> maḥar I-lí-ia-bu-Sin <sup>27</sup> maḥar E-ri-ib-Sin mār . . . . <sup>28</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-bi-ni-bī(KA)-ia (Edge) <sup>29</sup> maḥar Di-ma-ḥu-um <sup>30</sup> maḥar Ri-iš-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš (Left-hand edge) <sup>31</sup> maḥar I-lu-ni-ia . . . .

TRANSLATION. 1-17 XII orchards of date palms adjoining the orchard of Riš-Šamaš, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Šāla, its second front being the property of Girum, from Riš-Šamaš, daughter of Šāla, has Ahātāni, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Marum, with her ring-money bought. For its full price has she weighed out to her silver. Her heart is satisfied. She has passed over the bukānu. Her claim is ended. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, [they have invoked] the name of Šamaš, Marduk, Hammurabi.

18-31 Before Amri-ilišu, etc.

L. 1. "XII orchards of date palm"—so the text. It seems very possible that SAR has been omitted after XII. This mistake was easily made, for one of the component signs of kiru is SAR. Hence we should read XII SAR of date palm orchard. L. 2. EGIR seems to resolve itself into TUM-SAL-IŠIB and designates some order of priestesses. L. 5. Ri-iš-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš is here called a son (mār) of Sa-a-la, but in l. 2, a daughter (mārat) of Sa-a-la. The text in l. 5 should then probably be corrected so as to read daughter (mārat) instead of son (mār). L. 8. The suffix in šemiri-šu is masculine, where we should have the feminine šemiri-ša. Instead of reading šemiri-šu, we should probably read the Sumerian HAR-šu. L. 10. The scribe intended to write KÙ-BABBAR, but after writing this, he changed his mind and added -am, giving the Babylonian kaspam. This mixture of Sumerian and Babylonian Semitic occurs occasionally in the same word; cf. next note, l. 11. L. 11. AL-ṭa-ab. The scribe began to write AL-DŪ, but changed his mind after writing AL, and gave the Semitic ṭa-ab, hence we have the curious combination of a Sumerian prefix AL=permansive+the Semitic permansive ṭa-ab. L. 12. The second GAN should be NA. IB must be supplied before TA-BAL. L. 14. The last sign šú is a mistake for RA. The šú in first half of line caused the error. L. 17. IN-PÁ-DÉ-ME-EŠ must be supplied after l. 16. L. 22. I-zi-za-ri-e; cf. CT, II, 24, ll. 4 and 6.

## XV

CT, II, 28. Bu. 91-5-9, 338 (Settlement of a partnership business)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> <sup>d</sup>E-ri-ib-Sin <sup>2</sup> ù Nu-úr-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>3</sup> tap-pu-tam i-pu-šu-ma <sup>4</sup> a-na bīt <sup>d</sup>Šamaš i-ru-bu-ma <sup>5</sup> ṭe-im-šu-nu i-pu-šu-ma <sup>6</sup> kaspam(-am) ba-ab-tam SAG GEME ù SAG-ERI <sup>7</sup> šá ḥa-ra-nim ù li-bi a-li-im <sup>8</sup> mi-it-ḥa-ri-iš i-zu-zu-ma <sup>9</sup> a-wa-tu[-šu]-nu ig-mu-ru-ma <sup>10</sup> a-na kaspim (kaspam-am) SAG-ERI <sup>11</sup> ù SAG-GEME ù ba-ab-tim <sup>12</sup> šá ḥa-ra-nim ù li-bi a-li-im <sup>13</sup> iš-tu bi-e a-di ḥurāši (Edge) <sup>14</sup> a-ḥu-um a-na a-ḥi-im <sup>15</sup> ú-ul i-ra-ga-am <sup>16</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>A-a <sup>d</sup>Marduk (Rev.) <sup>17</sup> ù Ha-am-mi-ra-am IN-PÁ-DÉ-ME-EŠ <sup>18</sup> maḥar A-wi-il-ilim mār Ku-bu-tum <sup>19</sup> maḥar Bur-<sup>d</sup>Adad mār Ia-ba?-du-um <sup>20</sup> maḥar Sin-e-ri-ba-am mār Ū-ku-ka-šá <sup>21</sup> maḥar Sin-lu-ud-lu-ul mār A-wi-il-ilim <sup>22</sup> maḥar



I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār Zi-li-lum <sup>23</sup> maḥar Ib-ni-ùR-RA mār E-tel-bī(KA)-  
 ùR-RA <sup>24</sup> maḥar Nu-úr-<sup>d</sup>NIN-GIR mār <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-na-šir <sup>25</sup> maḥar  
 Lu-uš-ta-mar-Sin mār Ī-lí-i-din-nam <sup>26</sup> maḥar Sin-ma-gir mār Ilu-  
 še-me <sup>27</sup> maḥar ùR-RA-ga-mil maḥar Šá-ma-ia <sup>28</sup> mārē Iš-ki-it-  
 ti-i-li-ia <sup>29</sup> maḥar Mu-pa-ḥi-ru-um mār I-di-ia <sup>30</sup> maḥar Ib-ga-  
 tum mār Sin-e-ri-ba-am <sup>31</sup> maḥar mār-Sippar<sup>ki</sup> mār KA-šá-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš  
<sup>32</sup> maḥar Sin-ḥa-zi-ir mār A-da-ia (Edge) <sup>33</sup> maḥar Ri-iš-<sup>d</sup>Adad  
 mār Be-el-šu-nu <sup>34</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-i-din-nam mār Sin-be-el-ablim

TRANSLATION. 1-17 Ērib-Sin and Nūr-Šamaš had conducted a business on a partnership basis, and then entered into the temple of Šamaš and made their reckoning, and the money, debts, female and male slaves, what of the way as well as within the city, they equally divided, and they settled up their business. That in regard to money, male and female slaves, and debts, what of the way as well as within the city, from chaff to gold, one will not bring suit against the other, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Hammurabi.

18-34 Before Awil-ilim, etc.

This inscription has been edited by Schorr, *op. cit.*, No. 35.

L. 6. ba-ab-tam probably means "debts," or "losses." SAR No. 35="die offenen Schulden." In Hammurabi Code, it means "blemish," "defect," or "injury." L. 9. šu before nu has been omitted by mistake. L. 10. kaspam(-am) is a scribal error and should be omitted. It is a case of dittography. L. 13. The first sign of last word is omitted. L. 16. The determinative before Marduk is mu. It should be ilu. L. 17. Ḥa-am-mi-ra-am=error for Ḥa-am-mu-ra-bi.

## XVI

### TIME OF SAMSUILUNA

CT, IV, 11b. Bu. 91-5-9, 439 (A priestess buys a plot with house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>  $\frac{2}{3}$  SAR É-DŪ-A <sup>2</sup> DA É <sup>d</sup>Adad-i-  
 din-nam <sup>3</sup> ù DA É Ša-bu-lum <sup>4</sup> SAG-BI sūḫ Mu-zu-um <sup>5</sup> ĒGIR-BI  
 É Mār-Sippar<sup>ki</sup> <sup>6</sup> KI I(NIM)<sup>d</sup>A-a SAL[-IŠIB <sup>d</sup>]Šamaš <sup>7</sup> DUMU-  
 SAL Be[-el-šu-nu] <sup>8</sup> ù Be-el-šu-nu [TA] <sup>9</sup> <sup>d</sup>Ta-ra-am-SAG-IL SAL-  
 IŠIB <sup>d</sup>Marduk <sup>10</sup> DUMU-SAL Ḥa-ar-ri-rum <sup>11</sup> IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM <sup>12</sup> ŠAM-  
 TIL-LA-BI-ŠÚ <sup>13</sup> ? GÌN-KÙ-BABBAR IN-NA-AN-LAL (Edge) <sup>14</sup> INIM-BI

AL-TIL <sup>15</sup> ŠÁ-GA-NI AL-DŪ <sup>16</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA (Rev.) <sup>17</sup> GÙ-  
 NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A <sup>18</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>A-a <sup>d</sup>Marduk <sup>19</sup> Û Sa-am-su-i-  
 lu-na LU-GAL <sup>20</sup> IN-PÁ-DÉ-ME-EŠ <sup>21</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-sar-ki-tim  
 mār I-ki-šá <sup>22</sup> maḥar Sin-i-din-nam mār Bur-<sup>d</sup>Adad <sup>23</sup> maḥar  
 Šá-bu-lum mār A-ḥi-um-mi-šu <sup>24</sup> maḥar Ib-ni-<sup>d</sup>Adad mār Warad-  
<sup>d</sup>MAR-TU <sup>25</sup> maḥar I-din-Sin mār Nu-úr-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>26</sup> maḥar Nu-  
 úr-<sup>d</sup>KAB-TA <sup>27</sup> maḥar Ibiḫ-<sup>d</sup>AN-NU-NI-TUM dup-sar (Edge) <sup>28</sup> ITI  
 DUZU-E U VII<sup>kam</sup> <sup>29</sup> MU GIŠ-GU-ZA BARA-GE

TRANSLATION. 1-20  $\frac{2}{3}$  SAR of plot with house adjoining the house of Adad-idinnam and adjoining the house of Šabulum, its front being the street of Muzum, its rear, the house of Mār-Sippar, from I(NIM)-Aja, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Bēl-šunu, and Bēl-šunu, has Taram-SAG-IL, priestess of Marduk, daughter of Harrirum, bought. For its full price has she weighed out to them ? GIN of silver. Their claim is ended. Their heart is satisfied. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Samsuiluna, they have invoked.

21-27 Before Šamaš-sar-kitim, etc.

28-29 On the seventh day of the month Tammuz in the year when the portable (?) throne.

This tablet appears to be wholly in Sumerian.

L. 2. DA=ita. L. 4. sūḫ muzum="street of Muzum," assuming muzum to be a proper name. If muzum is an adjective then sūḫ muzum="exit street," but this does not seem probable. L. 8. [TA] appears to fit the mutilated sign in the text. TA=post-position="from," and goes with KI, l. 6. KI+TA="from place of"="from possession of"="from." L. 29. MU GIŠ-GU-ZA BARA-GE. *PLBD*, p. 69, section 48 Tell Sifr: "5 MU GIŠ-GU-ZA BARAGE MU-UN-NA-DIM-MA=the fifth year in which after having made a portable(?) throne." The date corresponds to the fifth year of Samsuiluna's reign. The exact nature of the GIŠ-GU-ZA-BARA is not known. BARA="throne," "sanctuary," *PMSL*, p. 55. Perhaps the expression means throne of the sanctuary. *KLIH*, p. 242: "The year in which the throne of the shrine was made."

## XVII

CT, II, 5. Bu. 88-5-12, 155 (A priestess buys a field)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> BUR GAN ekel i-na ugarim Iṣ-ṣi-  
tim <sup>2</sup> i-ta ekel Ta-li-ib-ni SAL<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>3</sup> mārāt Mu-tu-ba-ni  
<sup>4</sup> ù i-ta ekel Ni-ši-in-ni SAL<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>5</sup> mārāt Ū-ṣur-bī-Ištar  
<sup>6</sup> SAG-BI nār Za-bi-um <sup>7</sup> ki-ir-ba-nam a-na nāri Id-ki <sup>8</sup> SA-KU-  
BI ekel Ta-li-ib-ni SAL<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>9</sup> mārāt Mu-tu-ba-ni <sup>10</sup> a-na būri  
šá Ta-mi-tim ù-ul ib-ba-al-ki-it <sup>11</sup> i-na nam-ka-ri-šá ù ma-na-ti-šá  
<sup>12</sup> i-ma-ak-ka-ra <sup>13</sup> itti <sup>d</sup>A-a-be-li-it-ni-ši SAL<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>14</sup> mārāt Lu-  
ud-lu-ul-EN-LIL (Edge) <sup>15</sup> <sup>d</sup>Il-ta-ni SAL<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>16</sup> mārāt A-bil-i-  
li-šu (Rev.) <sup>17</sup> i-na HAR KÙ-BABBAR-šá IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM <sup>18</sup> ŠAM-TIL-  
LA-BI-ŠÚ AŠ MA-NA KÙ-BABBAR <sup>19</sup> IN-NA-AN-LAL <sup>20</sup> INIM-BI AL-  
TIL ŠÀ-GA-A-NI AL-DŪ <sup>21</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA GÙ-NU-MÁ-MÁ-A  
<sup>22</sup> MU <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>A-a <sup>d</sup>Marduk Sa-am-su-i-lu-na LUGAL <sup>23</sup> IN-PÁ-DÉ-  
ME-EŠ <sup>24</sup> maḥar Awil-ili mār Ilu-a-bi <sup>25</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-ḥa-zi-ir  
mār Ilu-šu-ib-ni <sup>26</sup> maḥar Ilu-šu-ib-ni mār Warad-<sup>d</sup>Nannar  
<sup>27</sup> maḥar Warad-za-a mār Ilu-ra-bi <sup>28</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-ba-ni mār  
Gi-mil-lum <sup>29</sup> maḥar Be-la-nu-um mār <sup>d</sup>Adad-i-din-nam <sup>30</sup> maḥar  
Ri-iš-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār Ilu-šu-ib-ni <sup>31</sup> maḥar Nūr-<sup>d</sup>A-a dup-sar <sup>32</sup> ITI  
SU AZAK XXVI <sup>kam</sup> <sup>33</sup> MU Sa-am-su-i-lu-na LUGAL-E <sup>34</sup> UGNIM  
KA-AŠ-ŠU.

TRANSLATION. 1-23 A whole GAN of field in the march of Iṣitim, adjoining the field of Tali-ibni, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Mutu-bāni, and adjoining the field of Niši-īni, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Uṣur-bī-Ištar, its front being the river Zabium, the dam being at the river Idki, its rear(?) being the field of Tali-ibni, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Muti-bani, to the well of Tamitim one will not cross, from her run and her watering-trough one will water, from Aja-bēlit-niši, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Ludlul-EN-LIL, has Iltāni, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Abil-ilišu, with her ring-money bought. For its full price has she weighed out to her I man a silver. Her claim is ended. Her heart is happy. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, Samsuiluna, the king.

24-31 Before Awil-ili, etc.

32-34 On the twenty-sixth of the month SU AZAK, in the year in which Samsuiluna after having . . . the hordes of the Kaššū . . . .

L. 1. BUR GAN=a whole GAN=1800 SAR; cf. *TDR*, p. 85, No. 509. L. 7. ki-ir-ba-nam a-na nāri Id-ki="the dam being at the river Idki." It is possible that ki-ir-ba-nam may be accusative, the direct object of id-ki. Id-ki as verb is unknown. It may mean "put," "construct." One constructed a dam at the river. The ending am in ki-ir-ba-nam is not conclusive, as case-endings are not always observed in this period; cf. note on ka-ar-ba-nam, No. XI, l. 8. L. 8. SA-KU-BI is unknown. It apparently means "its rear" or "its side." L. 10. ib-ba-al-ki-it=IV<sup>1</sup> from בלכת, *DHWB*, 175. L. 11. nam-ka-ri-šá from בחר. It may mean "run." ma-na-ti-šá may be related to unūtu, and so may designate some vessel used in drinking, perhaps "a watering-trough." L. 12. i-ma-ak-ka-ra is not probably third fem. plural, but third masc. singular. The ending a is added in co-ordinate clauses. Ll. 33-34. The date is the ninth year of Samsuiluna. *KLIH*, III, 242: "MU UMMAN KA-AŠ-ŠU. The year in which the army of the Kassites"; *ibid.*, note 81, p. 243: "This early reference to the Kassites during the period of the First Dynasty is of great interest"; *PLBD*, 72: "MU UGIM KA-AŠ-ŠU. The year in which Samsuiluna after having . . . the hordes of the Kaššū . . . ."; *ibid.*, note 4: KI-<sup>8v</sup>LÚB-GAR=UGNIM.

## XVIII

*CT*, IV, 18a. Bu. 88-5-12, 274 (A man buys a plot with house)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> ½ SAR É-DŪ-A i-na Sippar rabim  
<sup>2</sup> ita bīt Be-li-lu-da-ri <sup>3</sup> ù ita bīt I-lí-i-din-nam mār KA-šá-  
 nu-nu <sup>4</sup> SAG-BI DIŠ<sup>kam-ma</sup> I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār AZAG(KÙ)-<sup>d</sup>NIN-ì-SI-  
 IN-NA <sup>5</sup> SAG-BI MIN<sup>kam-ma</sup> sūḫ<sup>d</sup>. . . . <sup>6</sup> itti I-din-Sin mār . . . .  
<sup>7</sup> <sup>d</sup>I-lí-i-din-nam mār [KA-šá]-nu-nu <sup>8</sup> IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM <sup>9</sup> ŠAM-TIL-  
 LA-BI-ŠÚ <sup>10</sup> V GÌN KÙ-BAĀBBAR IN-NA-AN-LAL (Edge) <sup>11</sup> ŠÀ-GA-  
 A-NÌ AL-DŪ (Rev.) <sup>12</sup> INIM-BI AL-TIL <sup>13</sup> U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA  
<sup>14</sup> GÙ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A <sup>15</sup> šum <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>Marduk ù Sa-am-su-i-na  
 LUGAL <sup>16</sup> it-mu-ú <sup>17</sup> maḥar Ū-zi-bi-tum mār KA-šá-<sup>d</sup>NIN-TU  
<sup>18</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šu-i-bi mār KA-šá-Nu-nu <sup>19</sup> maḥar I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš mār

AZAG(KÙ)-na-tum <sup>20</sup> maḥar I-bi-Sin mār Sin-i-din-nam <sup>21</sup> ITI  
ABA-E-A <sup>22</sup> MU Sa-am-su-i-lu-na LUGAL <sup>23</sup> MU US-SA III EGIR  
Á-ÁG-GÁ

TRANSLATION. 1-16  $\frac{1}{2}$  SAR of plot with house in great Sippar, adjoining the house of Bēli-ludari, and adjoining the house of Ilī-idinnam, son of KAša-Nunu, its one front being the property of Idin-Šamaš, son of AZAG(KÙ)-<sup>d</sup>NIN-I-SI-IN, its other front being the street . . . . , from Idin-Sin, son of . . . . , has Ilī-idinnam, son of [KAša]-Nunu, bought. For its full price has he weighed out to him V GIN of silver. His heart is satisfied. His claim is ended. That in the future one will not bring suit against the other, they have invoked the name of Šamaš, Marduk, and Samsuiluna, the king.

17-20 Before Ūzi-bitum, etc.

21-23 The month of Tebetū in the third following year in which Samsuiluna, the king, after having . . . . upon the oracle. . . .

L. 15. By mistake lu is omitted in Samsuiluna. Ll. 21-23. The date corresponds probably to the thirty-first year of the king's reign. *KLIH*, III, 246: "30 MU UŠ-SA-UŠ-SA ID-AG-G(A) (DINGIR) ENLIL. The second year after that in which the oracle of Bēl (was given)." The year in the inscription before us seems to have followed this year, and so was the thirty-first; cf. *PLBD*, p. 78.

## XIX

*CT*, IV, 19b. Bu. 88-5-12, 282 (A priestess buys a field property)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup> ? GAN eḫel i-na ugarim ??-nu-  
ta <sup>2</sup> ita eḫel Ka-lu-mu-um(tum) <sup>3</sup> ù i-ta eḫel Ka-lu-um-tum  
SAL-IŠIB <sup>d</sup>[Šamaš] <sup>4</sup> mārāt Il(u)-bī(KA)-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>5</sup> SAG-BI  
DIŠ <sup>kam-ma</sup> E-GIŠ-ŠAR <sup>6</sup> SAG-BI MIN <sup>kam-ma</sup> Bi-nu-um <sup>7</sup> itti Ma-  
an-na-šu mār Ibiḫ-ANTUM <sup>8</sup> ù Be-la-nu-um mār Sin-še-mi <sup>9</sup> <sup>d</sup>Ka-  
lu-um-tum SAL-IŠIB <sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>10</sup> mārāt Sin-še-mi <sup>11</sup> i-na ḤAR  
KÙ-BABBAR-ŠÁ IN-ŠI-IN-ŠAM (Edge) <sup>12</sup> ŠAM-TIL-LA-BI-ŠÚ <sup>13</sup> VI  
<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> GÌN-KÙ-BABBAR (Rev.) <sup>14</sup> IN-NA-AN-LAL INIM-BI AL-TIL <sup>15</sup> ŠÁ-  
GA-NI AL-DŪ U-KÚR-ŠÚ LÙ-LÙ-RA <sup>16</sup> GÙ-NU-UM-MÁ-MÁ-A <sup>17</sup> šum  
<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>d</sup>A-a <sup>d</sup>Marduk <sup>18</sup> ù Sa-am-su-il-lu-na it-mu-ú <sup>19</sup> maḥar  
Sin-be-el-ab-li mār Sin-ma-gir <sup>20</sup> maḥar Sin-ella(t)-zu mār Sin-i-  
din-nam <sup>21</sup> [maḥar] Ib-ku-šá mār EN-LIL-ba-ni <sup>22</sup> [maḥar] <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-  
ra-bi mār Sin-i-din-nam <sup>23</sup> maḥar <sup>d</sup>Bu-ni-ni-ma-ti mār Sin-?

<sup>24</sup> maḥar Ni-id-nu-šá mār I-din-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš (Edge) <sup>25</sup> ITI KAN-KAN  
E U X<sup>kam</sup> <sup>26</sup> ? ? ? . . . . <sup>27</sup> . . . . ? ?

TRANSLATION. 1-18 ? GAN of field in the territory of . . . .  
-nuta adjoining the field of Kalūmum, and adjoining the field  
of Kalūmtum, priestess [of Šamaš], daughter of Ilubī(KA)-Šamaš,  
its one front being the E-GIŠ-ŠAR, its other front being the prop-  
erty of Binum, from Mannašu, son of Ibiḫ-ANTUM, and Bēlānum,  
son of Sin-šemi, has Kalūmtum, priestess of Šamaš, daughter of Sin-  
šemi, bought with her ring-money. For its full price has she weighed  
out to him VI $\frac{2}{3}$  GIN of silver. His claim is ended. His heart is  
satisfied. That in the future one will not bring suit against the  
other, the name of Šamaš, Aja, Marduk, and Samsuiluna, they  
have invoked.

19-24 Before Sin-bēl-ablim, etc.

25 Tenth day of the month in which the KAN-KAN appears.

L. 2. The last sign should be omitted. It is probably the rem-  
nant of an erasure. L. 3. The name of the god has been omitted  
after SAL-IŠIB. It should be Šamaš as l. 9 shows. L. 5. E-GIŠ-  
ŠAR probably means garden canal. L. 7. Ibiḫ-ANTUM, RPN =  
Ibiḫ-iltum. L. 25. The date is unknown; cf. Lindl, BA, IV,  
381.

## XX

CT, II, 22. Bu. 91-5-9, 301 (Settlement of a partnership business)

TRANSLITERATION. (Obv.) <sup>1</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$  MA-NA kaspim šá ùR-RA  
[-ga-mil] <sup>2</sup> a-na E-ri-ib-Sin <sup>3</sup> a-na tab-ba i-di-nu <sup>4</sup> ù  $\frac{1}{3}$  MA-NA  
ta-a-an <sup>5</sup> ḥi-im-za-tu-šu-nu <sup>6</sup> a-na bīt <sup>d</sup>Šamaš E-ri-ib-Sin <sup>7</sup> mārē  
ùR-RA-ga-mil <sup>8</sup> mārāte ùR-RA-ga-mil <sup>9</sup> ù DAM-A-NI ùR-RA-ga-mil  
<sup>10</sup> i-ru-bu-ú-ma <sup>11</sup> <sup>d</sup>E-ri-ib-Sin <sup>12</sup> ni-ka-zi-šu maḥar <sup>d</sup>Šamaš  
i-pu-uš-ma <sup>13</sup>  $\frac{5}{6}$  MA-NA VII GIN kaspim i-na bīt <sup>d</sup>Šamaš ú-bi-ru-ma  
<sup>14</sup> li-bu mārē ùR-RA-ga-mil (Edge) <sup>15</sup> mārāte ùR-RA-ga-mil  
<sup>16</sup> ù DAM-ANI ùR-RA-ga-mil <sup>17</sup> <sup>d</sup>E-ri-ib-Sin <sup>18</sup> ú-ti-ib <sup>19</sup> ú-ul  
i-tu-ru-ú-ma <sup>20</sup> a-na E-ri-ib-Sin <sup>21</sup> iš-tu bi-e a-di hurāšim  
<sup>22</sup> ú-ul i-ra-ga-mu ?? <sup>23</sup> maḥar Ga-mil-Sin mār Sin-be-el-ī-lī  
<sup>24</sup> maḥar Būr-<sup>d</sup>Adad mār Ḥa-du-um <sup>25</sup> maḥar Sin-na-ši-ir maḥar  
KA-šá-<sup>d</sup>Šamaš <sup>26</sup> maḥar mārē Ḥu-ur-za-nim <sup>27</sup> maḥar Ma-an-  
ni-ia mār I-bi-ḫ-Ištar <sup>28</sup> maḥar Be-el-šu-nu mār Ma-an-nu-um-ki-

ma-i-li-ia <sup>29</sup> maḥar Ibiḫ-<sup>d</sup>Adad <sup>30</sup> mār Na-ra-am-i-lí-šu <sup>31</sup> maḥar  
Nu-úr-i-lí-šu mār Û-ku-un-KA-šá <sup>32</sup> maḥar Warad-Sin mār Sin-  
ga-mil

TRANSLATION. 1-22  $\frac{1}{2}$  MANA silver which ÛR-RA-gāmil had given to Ērib-Sin for a partnership business, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  MANA being the share of each of them. Into the house of Šamaš went Ērib-Sin, the sons of ÛR-RA-gāmil, the daughters of ÛR-RA-gāmil, and the wife of ÛR-RA-gāmil. Ērib-Sin rendered his account before Šamaš, and they in the house of Šamaš adjudged  $\frac{5}{8}$  MANA VII GIN silver. The heart of the sons, daughters, and wife of ÛR-RA-gāmil, Ērib-Sin made glad. From chaff to gold they shall not again bring suit against Ērib-Sin.

23-32 Before Gāmil-Sin, etc.

This tablet has been edited by Schorr, *op. cit.*, No. 70. It is undated, but as the family of ÛR-RA-gāmil and Ērib-Sin occur in a lawsuit in *CT*, II, 46, which is dated in the reign of Sin-muballit, we may date *CT*, II, 22, in the same reign.

L. 3. TAB-BA = "partnership business," "profit-sharing business." L. 4. TA-A-AN has a distributive idea. L. 5. ḫi-im-za-tu is unknown. It may have the meaning of "share," or "portion"; *SAR*, No. 70: "der Betrag ihrer Streitsumme"; Ungnad, *HG*, III, 19: "ihr Geschäftskapital." L. 12. Ni-ka-zi-šu, *DHWB*, 463: "Habe," "Vermögen." The context implies some meaning like "account," "reckoning." Codex Hammurabi nik-kassum = "account"; see *MAP*, p. 145, No. 79, note l. 7. L. 13. ú-bi-ru-ma. In Gesenius-Buhl, *Hebrew Lexicon*<sup>14</sup>, there is a verb באר with the meaning "explain," "make clear." In the Codex Hammurabi the same verb occurs with the same meaning, "clearly state." From this idea we may infer the meaning "adjudge." The subject of the verb is the judges.

The VII GIN of silver appears to be the net gain over the  $\frac{5}{8}$  MANA ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$ ) which ÛR-RA-gāmil had put into the business.